

Mauno Koivisto on Soviet-Finnish treaty

Helsinki. The 1940 Soviet-Finnish Treaty, in its version of 35 years back, is a well-balanced document, said Mauno Koivisto, President of Finland, speaking on Finnish radio and TV on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the treaty. None of its provisions have lost their

significance. Not one article of the 1940 Treaty can be deleted at its significance belittled. This is why, he continued, we have to discuss the question of when we should put forward a proposal for extending this treaty and for what length of time.

Appeal by Sam Nujoma

Paris. An appeal to the French government to stop all cooperation with the racist regime in Pretoria has been made by Sam Nujoma, President of the South West African People's Organisation, Financiers Presse reports.

France is one of South Africa's most active partners in different areas, particularly in the military sphere. The South African army arsenal mainly consist of French weapons and equipment supplied to the apartheid regime in violation of

the international embargo. French participation in the building of an independent nuclear potential for the South African regime is a cause of great concern on the African continent. French firms have given Pretoria assistance in the construction of the Koeberg atomic power project, by supplying two atomic reactors. According to the world campaign opposed to military and nuclear cooperation with South Africa, these reactors may be used in the manufacture of nuclear arms

Pastoral message on war and peace

Washington. The American Catholic bishops are vigorously opposed to the arms race, which is one of the great causes of mankind, says the final draft of their pastoral message on war and peace.

The final draft of the document adopted late last year by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops declared "immoral" the key points of the White House's nuclear strategy and a "deadly sin" the nuclear war deemed possible by the Reagan administration in various variants — from "limited" to "pre-emptive". Such a stand by the American top Catholics clearly angered the Washington administration.

Pressure from the administration, however, was not heeded. The final draft of the pastoral message contains all the basic provisions of the two former versions.

The bishops have urged the administration to pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. As is known, last year the Soviet Union made such a pledge unilaterally. The draft also calls for an agreement limiting tests, and the production

and deployment of new nuclear weapons systems. In addition it appeals for a comprehensive agreement completely banning nuclear tests.

Dmitry USTINOV: RETRIBUTION WILL INEVITABLY FOLLOW

(Continued from page 1)
1,000 similar weapons would be increased by that very number. Marshal Ustinov also gave an evaluation of the space and ABM defence systems about which Reagan had spoken.

In reality this would be not a

defensive measure but an offensive one, one aimed at acquiring a nuclear first strike potential for the United States, said the minister. It is calculated as depriving the Soviet Union of the ability to deliver a retaliatory blow and disarming the

USSR is the face of the American nuclear threat. We stress once again and with all responsibility that the Soviet Union will never forgo its security and the security of its allies, Dmitry Ustinov emphatically concluded.

THE BALL IS IN NATO'S COURT

(Continued from page 1)

the mutual renunciation of military force and maintenance of peaceful relations between the Warsaw Treaty countries and NATO members;

- declared the need to initiate without further delay negotiations on the freezing and reduction of military expenditures;
- redrew attention to their proposal for breaking

- through the deadlock at the Vienna negotiations on reduction in armed forces and armaments in Central Europe and
- expressed themselves in favour of setting up nuclear-free zones in Europe.

VIEWPOINT

Nikolai OBOZOV

WHY MOSCOW HAS TO KEEP ITS MISSILES BEYOND THE URALS

In renouncing President Reagan's "zero option" for solving the problem of nuclear medium-range weapons in Europe, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs Andrei Gromyko listed several reasons why this proposal is unacceptable for the Soviet Union.

Were the proposal adopted, he stressed, Moscow would have to eliminate its medium-range missiles not just in the European, but also in the Asian part of the country which would leave the United States with nearly 2.5 times the amount of warheads in Soviet possession.

In this proposal a mere miscalculation, an error — or another Washington propaganda trick to hoodwink the public — the odds point to the latter — a glance at a world map will

reveal a ring of American military bases and facilities which have been encircling the Soviet Union for several decades.

In the Indian Ocean region alone there are now around 25 American military bases and facilities and 140,000 servicemen. The case is now a home to two American aircraft-carriers with 80 warplanes aboard, three nuclear-powered submarines and guard vessels.

Andrei Gromyko stated that the Indian Ocean, particularly the American Diego Garcia base, the Persian Gulf and adjacent waters are loaded with nuclear weapons, and the same is true of Japan and South Korea, the latter being a vast base of more accurately, a network of nuclear weapons bases — with all these weapons being able to reach

Soviet territory. Gromyko emphasized: moreover, he continued, they cover the whole of Siberia, the entire Asian part of the Soviet Union, and even the Taimyr Peninsula, right in the north.

Significantly, the "zero option" only applies to medium-range weapons, leaving out of account the American strategic arms placed in the same areas.

The United States is now preparing to equip its Far Eastern naval forces with cruise missiles capable of carrying nuclear charges and has decided to deploy in Japan F-16 fighter-bombers, also capable of carrying nuclear weapons. It has not given up its plans to site neutron weapons in the region, and all this against a backdrop of cynical and cold-blooded speculation by American politicians

about an "automatic escalation" of possible military conflict in Asia — nothing short of the use of atomic weapons at the discretion of the American high command.

This is why we need the missiles deployed in the Asian part of the USSR — we need them to give us a measure of security, Andrei Gromyko said. Significantly enough, we are talking of missiles sited on Soviet territory — unlike the American ones deployed in military bases thousands of miles away from the United States proper.

As for the countries which now host American military bases and stockpiles of American nuclear weapons and carriers, one thing is clear — they have all become nuclear hostages of the United States with all the consequences ensuing from such a position.

I do not think that given an all-out nuclear missile conflict we would have time to determine whether the missiles were fired against the Soviet Union with the full knowledge of the government of a given state, or whether the issue were still on the agenda of the parliament of legislative assembly of a respective nation. Naturally enough, this is no doubt as to what the effects of such a conflict could be.

CONSPIRACY AGAINST GRENADA

Washington. The United States is preparing for a large-scale invasion of Grenada by armed mercenaries to overthrow the progressive regime led by its Prime Minister Maurice Bishop. The invasion may begin in a matter of days, said Grenada's Foreign Minister, Union White-man.

Addressing the Organisation of American States, he said among other things, that since the Reagan administration has come to power, the United States had launched an aggressive campaign against Grenada, seeking to all means at its disposal. American actions represent a direct threat to our state and to the entire region. The US administration has rejected all our proposals for a constructive dialogue. In August 1983, the CIA devised a plan for military intervention on the island. We have substantial evidence in the conspiracy to overthrow the revolutionary government of Grenada is approaching a climax, he said.

PIERRE MAUROYS AUSTERITY MEASURES

Paris. The French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroys has presented to the National Assembly a new government economic programme providing for a number of austerity measures.

According to the government, these are to help bring down the rate of inflation and reduce the balance of trade deficit which last year was in excess of 92 thousand million francs and also to mitigate the consequences of the recent devaluation of the franc. In order to achieve these aims, the government has decided to raise the price of gas and electricity, and to make substantial increases in direct and indirect taxation. Presenting the programme to the Assembly, Mr Mauroys admitted that the measures to put the economy on the road to recovery could make it difficult to combat unemployment, with two million people in the country now out of work.

GREECE AND NATO

Athens. Greece will only take a limited part in the NATO manoeuvres which NATO is to hold in the East Mediterranean under the code name of Distant Force-83 and Distant Force-84.

According to a spokesman for the Greek Defence Ministry, the military and political leadership of the country has decided to exercise, making available to NATO the Greek torpedo boat "Tombas".

The Distant Force manoeuvre is to be held in the Aegean between April 26 and May 16. As for the Distant Force exercise scheduled for the end of May, Greece has decided to withhold its troops from the joint NATO force because of disagreement with its "partner".

CHURCH DELEGATION LEAVES FOR ANTWERP

A Russian Orthodox Church delegation has left Moscow for Antwerp to attend a religious colloquium with representatives of the Catholic Church. The delegation is headed by Metropolitan Vladimir Krutitsky and includes members of the Synod of the Russian Orthodox Church.

The following subjects will be discussed on the colloquium programme: theological cooperation, problems relating to the human rights, disarmament and the participation of churches in the solution of these issues.

A repetition of the tragedy of Sabra and Chatila. Thus is described the barbaric crime perpetrated by the Israeli in the city of the West Bank where the Zionist used nerve gas against the population causing mass poisonings. In the photo: an Israeli patrol to the crowded area of Nabulus. Photo AP-TASS

FACTS AND EVENTS

① "Nazis will not get into parliament" is the slogan of the Austrian neo-fascists and demagogues, who have launched a nationwide movement against the nomination of right-wing extremist groups for the April 24 parliamentary elections.

② In Kinshasa, Israel and Zaïre have signed a number of agreements to "expand technical cooperation". These documents supplement the recently concluded treaty under which Israel is to train and equip Zaïrean Army.

③ A demand to extend the agreement on "voluntary restriction" on exports of Japanese cars to the United States was made by Sam M. Gibbons, Chairman of the House of Representatives sub-committee on trade at a meeting with Japanese Foreign Minister Shinjise Abe.

NAZI CRIMINAL AT LARGE

Paris. Yet another war criminal responsible for the murder and deportation of thousands of Frenchmen is still at large thanks to the intervention of the American special services. He is Fritz Murschke who over a number of years was a Gestapo chief in Orleans. Journalists from the French television company France Régions 3 have taken candid camera shots of a meeting with the criminal who now lives in Frankfurt on the Main, West Germany.

Murschke, who was sentenced to death in 1953 in France, is charged on at least seven counts. He is guilty of the deportation to Germany of 2,139 French out of whom 1,159 were never to return. On Murschke's orders, Gestapo men shot dead or pushed alive down a well 36 people in the town of Herr near Bourges. On a farm near the town of La Ferté-Saint-Aubin, on June 10, 1944, the Gestapo surrounded and shot dead 42 Resistance members, most of whom were aged from 17 to 18.

Immediately after the war, the journalists stress, Murschke was saved like Barbie by the Americans who refused to extradite him to France. After the war he lived in Frankfurt on the Main, where he was first appointed judge and then became chief editor of the leading West German law magazine. In 1978, he was found by Serge and Beate Klarsfeld, two lawyers, who dedicated themselves to searching out and exposing Nazi criminals. They handed the results of their investigation to the Frankfurt Prosecutor's office, and Murschke was "punished" by being made to retire.

PEOPLE

In Chicago, Illinois, the trial has come to an end of Ray Williams, General President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America, and of his aides who have been found guilty of corruption, financial machinations and of criminal list with the mafia.

The investigation established that the Labour union boss had attempted to bribe Senator Sam G. Kennon to get the union's support in Congress for various deals. He was sentenced to 15 years in prison for his role in the union treasury, using workers' money for personal profit.

It was also found that throughout his entire career Williams maintained close links with the mafia. He used these links to get rid of his rivals and to curb the union's activities.

He employed his services in Kansas City trying to silence local union member A. Henderson who threatened with Williams' criminal dealings. An armed attack was undertaken against Henderson from which he escaped unhurt, but his wife, Mary Henderson, was killed in Kansas City in 1964.

Williams' machinations aroused public indignation and finally the union boss was brought to justice. He and his aides have been sentenced to long terms in jail.



Unacceptable agreement

Athens. "Cooperation and good relations cannot be one-way streets", the Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreu told a delegation of US Congressmen explaining his country's position in the North Atlantic bloc. The delegation were members of the House of Representatives commission on armed forces. Commenting upon NATO intentions of creating a new regional headquarters in Larissa, in Central Greece, Andreas Papandreu said they cannot be realized since the present government regards as "unacceptably unacceptable" the agreement by which several years ago the country again became a member of NATO.

Science and technology

ROBOT-TAILORS

Japan has started the production of computer-operated robots with electronic vision which automatically cut and sew clothes all on their own. Clothes factories are now being designed to be staffed exclusively by robots.

LASER MELTS BLOOD CLOTS

A novel way of treating arterial sclerosis has been suggested by the American doctor Gail Lee. His method is based on the use of a laser beam and light guide.

During an experiment, a rabbit had light guide inserted into a clogged artery. When acted upon by a laser beam, the blood clot melted like butter.

At present, the technology for the operation is being perfected and Lee believes that in a few years the method could be used to treat people.

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIND

A major burial ground dating to the Ancient Kingdom (4th-3rd millennium B.C.) has been found in the oasis of Dakhla by a group of French archaeologists excavating in Egypt.

In the tomb of a local ruler a large quantity of golden objects, earthenware, marble utensils and other household items were found.

Theft of the century?

London. The largest robbery in British history has taken place here. According to the "Daily Mirror", six armed men burst into the Security Express building, a company specializing in the transportation of large sums of money, and forced watchmen to open the safes by

threatening them with firearms. The criminals made off with the huge sum of 7 million pounds sterling.

The "Daily Express" reminds its readers that to date the largest robbery had been in 1963 when about 2.6 million pounds sterling were stolen from a post train.

OF INTEREST

Club to protect mothers-in-law

A club for the protection of mothers-in-law has been set up in Argentina. Only those men who are on parental leave with their mothers-in-law can become members. On the other hand, husbands mistreated by their wives have a club of their own, which is nearly a hundred years old. Although there is no shortage of husbands, the club's membership now only amounts to a few hundred men.

blistered spouses. A recent meeting was attended by only twenty men. The rest sent telegrams: "Sorry, can't make it. Wife object".

Thieves and snakes

Nowadays not every Brazilian pickpocket dares to pick his hand into a woman's handbag. In Brazil have begun carrying miniature snakes in their handbags. True, the snakes have a club of their own, which is nearly a hundred years old. Although there is no shortage of husbands, the club's membership now only amounts to a few hundred men.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

WHO NEEDS THE 'INTERIM SOLUTION'?

It is no accident that the "interim solution" proposed by President Reagan was made just before Easter. The timing, however, did not make it more suitable, says Vladimir Filin, a political observer, writing in IZVESTIA. Like the "zero option" American style, it is aimed at upsetting the existing equilibrium, of ensuring American military superiority and at obtaining a position from strength on which the Americans intend to build their relations with the USSR.

It will be clear to any sober-minded person that no responsible government leaders would accept a settlement which establishes advantageous security for the opposite side to the detriment of their own country, stresses Filin.

It cannot, and will not accept an agreement in which the calculation of the existing weapons systems is based on a search for superiority rather than on objective criteria. There will be no agreement, if this agreement artificially excludes many hundreds of nuclear carrying nuclear weapons. Anyone who links the scale of the further militarization in Western Europe with Soviet defence measures in the Far East must have lost all sense of proportion and reality. This country will not accept proposals which give the West a 2.5:1 superiority in nuclear weapons.

REASONING BEHIND ISRAEL'S 'PREVENTIVE' STRIKE

Israel is openly engaging in military preparations against Syria. Why is Tel Aviv bent on expanding its aggression in the Middle East, preparing its next blow against this Arab country? A political observer writing in the newspaper UNIFID believes that the first and foremost reason is that Damascus is a serious obstacle standing in the way of the unprovoked plans of the Israeli leaders. Israel intends to break Syria and to force it to give up its counterweight against the expansion of imperialism and Zionism. Israel is not alone in its designs. It is hardly evident that the anti-Syrian military hysteria, which is fanned up by Tel Aviv, is uncomplicated by an expansion of political, economic and military and from the United States. This year, Washington is announcing 2.1 thousand million dollars to support its ally. A sweeping propaganda has been spread upon for military deliveries of arms including modern light tanks. A decision has been taken to supply the Israeli military with 200 Stinger missiles.

THE BOOMERANG EFFECT

Expanding the Pentagon's attempts to justify equipping the US Army with a new arsenal of chemical weapons, P. Aktinov writes as follows in IZVESTIYA GAZETA:

The lessons of past wars are that excessive increases in the arsenals of chemical weapons will inevitably enhance the risk of a chemical war breaking out. This is exactly what happened in Vietnam. The use of herbicides to destroy all vegetation in that country was presented by American propaganda as a good action, aimed at preserving American lives. Not only did thousands of Vietnamese die as a result, American soldiers also fell victims to toxic substances.

The only sensible approach is the prevention of the danger looming large over mankind is to achieve an international agreement to ban or destroy all chemical weapons.

For this to be attained the United States has to play a constructive part in the negotiations in the Disarmament Conference, and not look for non-existent evidence of the alleged Soviet use of toxic agents, a search which smacks of propaganda glumichy.

CHILEAN JUNTA IN CRISIS

Writing in PRAVDA on the massive unrest among the Chilean working people, Mikhail Kolesnikov stresses that such violent disturbances have not been seen in the country since Pinochet came to power. The author thinks that this is but a backlash against the stifling atmosphere of political oppression which has been gripping Chile for the past nine years as well as the disastrous state of the country's economy dominated by international monopolies. The economic impasse, which cannot be reversed even by lavish aid from the International Monetary Fund, is a serious threat to Pinochet's political position, Kolesnikov points out.

Two years ago Pinochet used terror and fraud to "win" a referendum which secured him the presidential office until 1989, but few people now believe he will be able to cling to power this long. All indications are that the drastic experiment in Chile, which took the lives of 50,000 patriots, is nearing its end, Kolesnikov emphasizes.

HERITAGE PRESERVED

Managua. An old castle on the shores of the Rio-San-Juan on Nicaragua's border with Costa Rica will soon take on a new lease of life for the Nicaraguan government has decided to restore this historical monument built by Spanish conquistadors in the 17th century and partially destroyed by British Admiral Nelson when he attempted to invade Nicaragua.

The castle is to become a museum and historical centre. The law on the protection of the national cultural and historical heritage, passed last year by the State Council of the Republic, is an important milestone in Nicaragua's life.

ENTERTAINMENT

COOPERATION MEANS PROGRESS

A recent press conference in Moscow was devoted to cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and foreign countries.

Yuri Barabash, First Deputy Minister of Culture of the USSR, described the cultural contacts and exchange between the Soviet Union and 100 countries. Such contacts, embracing practically all areas of the arts, are developed on a particular active basis with the socialist countries. More than 60 developing nations now have agreements on science and cultural cooperation with the USSR.

Particular emphasis is placed on cultural links with India and this will continue to be the case, said Yuri Barabash. Last year, he recalled, the Soviet company from the Simulavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Theatre toured India. In addition a whole series of exhibitions of the works of Indian artists were shown at Soviet museums.

SOFRONOV IN THE GDR

Anatoly Sofronov's play "A Heart Operation" has been a great success at the People's Theatre in Rostock. The GDR press has noted the contemporary appeal of this play, about a surgeon who speaks out for socialist morals.

I think the actors have given a very accurate portrayal of the heroes, says Sofronov. The production is characterized by its psychological truth while the scenery is marvellous.

"A Heart Operation" is by no means the first play by Sofronov to be staged at Rostock. There have already been productions of his "Strange Doctor", "A Million for a Smile" and "The Moscow Character".

Winners of two competitions announced



Irina Olyeva, Variety Artistes' Competition winner.

The winners of two competitions, held recently in Moscow, have been announced.

The 7th All-Union Competition of Variety Artists attracted young competitors from all over the country. Upwards of 250 numbers, selected at previews in the constituent republics, were shown during the three rounds of the competition.

The competition which covered all genres of show business revealed a host of new names and talent, said Yan Frankel, the composer and chairman of the presidium of the jury. The following showed themselves to be artists of the very highest calibre: the singers I. Olyeva (Moscow) and N. Rozhkova (Kiev); A. Borovik and S. Opletayev, representing the variety-circus genre; dancers V. and M. Skizhenok; N. Shirin, a reciter; and the Ensemble of Folk Music, led by V. Mazarov, from Moscow. They all won first prizes and the title of competition laureate. Competitors from Minsk and Tallin, Alma-Ata, Ashkhabad and Kishinev, Vilnius and

Yerevan and other towns carried off the second and third prizes. Sixty competitors drawn from nearly all the constituent republics — conductors of symphonic music and of opera, teachers and students from music colleges — took part in the 5th All-Union Competition of Conductors. In accordance with a Ministry of Culture decision, this year the



Gintaras Rinkovicius, Conductors' Competition winner.

age limit for competitors was raised from 35 to 40. The competition was held in three rounds plus a final stage.

Our requirements are very high, said chairman of the jury Yuri Simonov. It was decided not to award first prize. The second prize was won by three conductors — Gintaras Rinkovicius (Vilnius), Ravil Merlynov (Leningrad) and Igor Golovchin (Yerostavl).

We will be keeping our eye on these new names.

Photos by Gennady Dubetkovsky and Konstantin Kokoehkin

SOVIET-FRENCH LINKS IN THE WORLD OF CINEMA

The seventh session of the mixed Soviet-French commission on cooperation in cinematography has met in Paris to formulate and sign a protocol on bilateral cooperation in the field for the next two years.

The two sides exchanged information on the state of cinema art in their countries and expressed readiness to promote bilateral cooperation in this area, specifically in joint productions, film exchange, improvement of equipment and techniques, research into theory and history of films, exchange in 1983-84 of Weeks of Soviet Films in France and French Films in the USSR and the holding of film retrospectives.

TASHKENT: LITERARY RECITALS IN MEMORY OF KHAMZA

Tashkent, capital of the Soviet Central Asian Republic of Uzbekistan, was recently the venue for traditional literary recitals in memory of the founder of Uzbek Soviet literature Khamza Khakimzade Niyoz. Currently this country is celebrating the 94th anniversary of his birth.

He was born in 1889 in the village of Shekharidan, near the town of Khamza named in his memory.

In his poetry Khamza castigates the social inequality of bourgeois society as well as reflecting the traditional image of unsharred love. Active in the revolutionary struggle in Central Asia, he was killed by counter-revolutionaries in 1928. He was the author of the first Uzbek Soviet play, "Rich Landowner and Farm-Labourer". Also popular is his play, "Tricks of Meisere".

Khamza enriched the classic Oriental poetic form — an — by the techniques of folk verse (basmak). He is widely known not just as a poet, but also as a composer and for his work in the theatre. The Uzbek Academic Drama Theatre in Tashkent was named after him.

Photos by Gennady Dubetkovsky and Konstantin Kokoehkin

BUSINESS

Transstroimash-83

NEVER BEFORE IN MOSCOW

An international exhibition, "Machines and Equipment for the Manufacture of Vehicles — Transstroimash-83" has opened at the Krasnoye Prosvety Exhibition Complex in Moscow. About 200 firms and organizations from 16 countries and West Berlin are taking part.

The exhibition features new types of machines and equipment for the manufacture of all sorts of vehicles, as well as technological equipment for the production of construction materials and structures.

Among the exhibits are tunneling shields and associated equipment manufactured by the companies of Wirth (FRG), Furukawa (Japan), Tampella-Tamrock (Finland), Atlas Copco (Sweden) and others.

There is a variety of concrete pumps on view from the firms of Stalke, Schwing and Stetter (FRG).



Mezhnigra: 60 years on world market

More than a thousand firms and publishers in 140 countries cooperate with the Soviet foreign trade association Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga (International Book) which is celebrating its 60th anniversary.

Our association sells to and buys from other countries books, periodicals, postage stamps and records, said Yuri Leonov, Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga's General Director in an interview to an MVI correspondent.

Mezhnigra's export catalogue contains titles in Russian and other languages of the USSR peoples and in almost fifty foreign tongues.

In its first years in business, the annual volume of the association's trade stood at only 200 thousand rubles. Today, it

We are very happy about our cooperation with the USSR, our correspondent was told by Roman Lipovsky, a representative of the company of Stetter. Recently it has been expanding at a particularly rapid rate. Stetter has entered into business arrangements with Soviet organizations by embarking on the joint manufacture of different items.

Most of the products displayed by Stetter are the results of joint efforts; they are sold not only in the FRG and the USSR, but also in third countries.

Our company takes great pride in its cooperation with socialist countries. We have hopes therefore that the present exhibition will contribute to a further expansion of these links and to the conclusion of new mutually advantageous contracts.

Who believe that Europe

amounts to above 110 million a year, with exports accounting for more than a half of this figure.

Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga is also known as a major importer of printed matter. Since the Helsinki Conference in 1975 we have bought books to the value of 58 million 277 thousand rubles from the developed capitalist countries alone.

I would like to make the point that as from 1979 these nations began to cut down on their purchases of our goods. This is due to reactionary circles in certain countries wishing to create artificial obstacles to the exchange of intellectual values with the Soviet Union, and not at all to a falling interest in Soviet literature.

should further develop economic ties with socialist states, especially with the Soviet Union, noted the Vice-President of the Italian firm of Raduga S.A., Cesare Camba. That is why our company plays an active part in practically all the major exhibitions held in the USSR. "The economic war" which the United States is trying to impose on Europe will not lead anywhere. We are for peaceful coexistence and peaceful cooperation and for the development of business links with all countries.

As nowhere else in the world, the Soviet Union provides us with opportunities for the development of new technologies, for in your country large-scale cooperation is possible.

Our only regret is that the Italian Government has not fully appreciated the importance of links with the USSR. Inflation and unemployment are no joke. The development of trade with the Soviet Union will help our country to solve a number of major economic problems.

Transstroimash-83 was organized at the initiative of the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction. The accelerated development of the transport construction industry in the USSR prompted the Ministry to the venture. The increasing scale of the projects being undertaken in this country and the fact that they are cited more and more often in areas having complex geological, natural and climatic conditions, presenting a challenge to engineering, demands an intensive development of machines and technologies. Though the Soviet Union is fully capable of meeting these challenges on its own, the best way of achieving such goals is by expanding international cooperation.

Viktor YEVKIN

Contacts and contracts

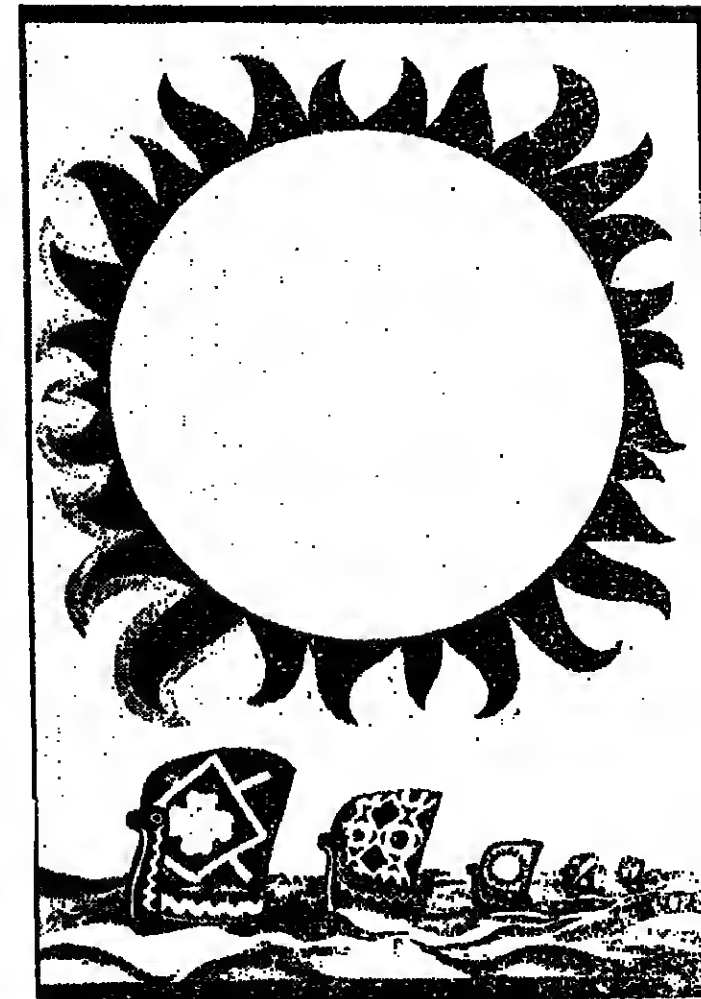
① The 45th meeting of the CMEA Standing Commission on the development of cooperation in the radio engineering and electronic industries discussed in Riga progress in the general agreement on creating a single set of standards in the socialist countries for electronic waste and equipment and materials for their production from 1981 through 1990.

② A recent Prague meeting of the CMEA Standing Commission on cooperation in the chemical industry discussed implementation of measures envisaged by the Comprehensive Programme and long-term purposes of cooperation including in specialization and co-production of energy-intensive chemical products.

Basis for development

Trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union creates the basis for the development of Finnish metalworking industry. Seppo Viitainen, deputy of the Finnish parliament, said. Addressing workers of this industry in Helsinki, he stressed that the permanent and long-term orders from the Soviet Union largely set the pace in Finnish metalworking industry enabling this industry to become a leading branch in the country's economy.

At present, trade and economic cooperation with the Soviet Union helps mitigate the negative effects on the Finnish economy brought about by the economic crisis in the capitalist world.



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ENT'S GOOD TRADITIONS

For almost twenty-five years the Italian state concern ENI with its companies in oil, gas, chemicals, engineering and other industries has been the pioneer among Western companies in developing large-scale and mutually advantageous cooperation on a long-term basis with the USSR.

This was the main idea running through the speech given by Mario Rinaldi, head of ENI's Moscow office, at Soviet industrialists.

Last year, he said, ENI's trade with USSR foreign trade organizations reached almost 2,400 million dollars. No other Western company has so much to offer to the USSR in the field of such figures. ENI now accounts for

approximately over 50 per cent of the total volume of trade between Italy and the USSR. Specialization and cooperation between ENI's various branches and Soviet organizations have been stepped up lately with the active development of scientific and technological ties. Now formal methods of cooperation are constantly sought for. Together with other European companies, ENI is involved in the construction of the largest gas pipeline — "Druzhba" — from the Soviet Union to Western Europe. In conclusion, Rinaldi said that ENI has much to offer to the USSR in the field of the 11th five-year plan (1981-85).

The Leningrad Ballet Ensemble (artistic director Boris Eifman) has again been to Moscow on tour. As always new work was included to its programmes: "Chamber Ballets", to the music of Schubert, Brahms, Lohs and Nicolai. Other pieces performed were "Autographs", a choreographical tetralogy, "May Day", a ballet-buffa, the "Legend", a tale to ballet and "The Idiot".



A scene from "Autographs".

THROUGH THE EYES OF A RUSSIAN HISTORIAN

The book "An Historical Description of Georgia" which in the 19th century introduced the progressive people in Russia to Georgia has been published again. This basic work by the Russian historian Yefimiy Bolshovitinov was first published in St Petersburg in 1802, and has now been reproduced in a facsimile edition in Tbilisi.

The book is attractive not only because it was in its time the only encyclopedia on Georgian history. Its author was the first man in Russia to study the art of Shota Rustaveli. Bolshovitinov described the great poet's life, analyzed his eternal poem, "The Man in the Panther's Skin", and looked into the problems of Georgian versification.

A curious find, also linked with Bolshovitinov, has been made in the manuscript archive at the Kiev Public Library. It is his autographed musical score of a melody to lyrics by Beethoven, the 18th-century Georgian poet. It is remarkable that Bolshovitinov wrote a Russian transcription to the poem.

Specialists believe that this book would still be of interest to researchers studying the cultural links between the two peoples.

Photo by Andrei Knyazov

WHAT'S ON!

April 9-11

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Coorgresses (Kremlin), 9 (mat), 10 (mat), 11 — Variety Concerts, 9 (eve) — Sionimsky, "Icarus" (ballet). Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.), 9 (mat) — A Concert, 10 (mat) — Khrennikov, "Love for Love" (ballet), 11 — Tchakovsky, "Eugene Onegin". Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St.), 9 — Double-bill: Gubarenko, "Tenderness"; Leoncavallo, "Il Pagliaccio" (opera), 10 (mat) — Zhukovskaya, "Moscow Behind Us" (opera); 10 (eve) — Pugni, Glazov, Vasilenko, "Emeralda" (ballet), 11 — Tolstolozza, "Rivarez" (ballet). Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St.), 9 (mat), 10 (mat) — Falkman, "An Old Comedy", 9 (eve) — Pichko, "Wedding With the General", 10 (eve) — Falkman, "Let the Gutter Play", 11 — Ziv, "Messeurs Artistes".

FILMS

Your Love (Indie, 2 parts). A landlord's daughter and

EXHIBITIONS

Central Exhibition Hall (Palace of the USSR 225th anniversary exhibition). Various sections are devoted to architecture, monumental art, theatre and the applied arts, to the Academy's publications and documents, to the history of its work as well as to the diplomas papers by its graduates. Daily, except Tuesday, 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro: Ploshchad Revolutsii.

Friendship House (22 Prospekt Kalinina). An exhibition by the Soviet artists, German, Russian, Czech, Polish, Hungarian, and

view. Daily, except Saturday and Sunday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Metro: Arbatskaya.

CONCERT HALLS

Variety Theatre (20/2 Berninskaya Embankment), 9, 10 — Leaders, a pop group from Yugoslavia. 11 — Dances of all nations, performed by Mahmud Zembayev. Leningrad Central Stadium, "Druzhba" Hall (Luzhniki), 9, 10 — 2nd Moscow Festival of Ballroom Dancing Ensembles. Olympic Sports Complex (Prospect Mira), 9, 10, 11 — "Journey Round Laughter", a carnival of humour and satire.

SPORTS

Chess. Central Army Club Sports Gym (30 Leningradsky Prospekt), 9 and 10 — National championship, 4 p.m. (both days).

Taking part are 74 international grandmasters, among them world champion Anatoly Karpov.

ICE HOCKEY

Krylya Sovetov Palace of Sport (10 Tolbukhina St.), 9 and 10 — USSR vs USSR-2, 9 at 1 p.m., 10 at 5 p.m. Selections will be made

for a national squad for the world championship.

WATER POLO

Olympic Swimming Pool (Metro Prospekt Mira), 9 and 10 — International junior meets. The USSR vs Hungary, 1 p.m. (both days).

RACING

Hippodrome (22 Begovaya St.), 10 — Racing and trotting, 1 p.m.

WEATHER

April 9-11

In Moscow, city and region, intermittent sunny and cloudy days are expected with the possibility of light rain.

Mist in the morning and at night. Wind SW and W, 5-10 mps. Night: temperatures of +2°C, +3°C and to +4°C, +14°C during the day.

Spring is very much in evidence in most European countries, with warm weather in Spain, Italy, Greece, to the south of France and daytime temperatures of +18°, +20°C.

Only in the north of Europe — in Denmark, Belgium and the north of France — are temperatures considerably lower: +7°, +10°C during the day, with cool windy weather and frequent rain.